

1

2

3

4

5

6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

8

FREDRIC DIXON,

9

*Plaintiff,*

10

vs.

11

ROBERT BANNISTER, *et al.*

12

*Defendants.*

2:10-cv-01714-PMP-RJJ

13 ORDER

14

15 This removed *pro se* prisoner civil rights action by an inmate in the custody of the  
16 Nevada Department of Corrections (“NDOC”) comes before the Court for initial review under  
17 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.

18

19 When a “prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of  
20 a governmental entity,” the court must “identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint,  
21 or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint: (1) is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a  
22 claim upon which relief may be granted; or (2) seeks monetary relief from a defendant who  
is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b).

23

24 In considering whether the plaintiff has stated a claim upon which relief can be granted,  
25 all material factual allegations in the complaint are accepted as true for purposes of initial  
26 review and are to be construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. See, e.g., *Russell*  
27 v. *Landrieu*, 621 F.2d 1037, 1039 (9th Cir. 1980). However, mere legal conclusions  
28 unsupported by any actual allegations of fact are not assumed to be true in reviewing the  
complaint. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, \_\_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949-51 & 1954, 173 L.Ed.2d 868

1 (2009). That is, bare and conclusory assertions that constitute merely formulaic recitations  
 2 of the elements of a cause of action and that are devoid of further factual enhancement are  
 3 not accepted as true and do not state a claim for relief. *Id.*

4 Further, the factual allegations must state a plausible claim for relief, meaning that the  
 5 well-pleaded facts must permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct:

6 [A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter,  
 7 accepted as true, to "state a claim to relief that is plausible on its  
 8 face." [Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 570, 127  
 9 S.Ct. 1955, 1974, 167 L.Ed.2d 929 (2007).] A claim has facial  
 10 plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the  
 11 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable  
 12 for the misconduct alleged. *Id.*, at 556, 127 S.Ct. 1955. The  
 13 plausibility standard is not akin to a "probability requirement," but  
 14 it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has  
 15 acted unlawfully. *Ibid.* Where a complaint pleads facts that are  
 16 "merely consistent with" a defendant's liability, it "stops short of  
 17 the line between possibility and plausibility of 'entitlement to relief.'"  
 18 " *Id.*, at 557, 127 S.Ct. 1955 (brackets omitted).

19 . . . . [W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court  
 20 to infer more than the mere possibility of misconduct, the  
 21 complaint has alleged - but it has not "show[n]" - "that the pleader  
 22 is entitled to relief." Fed. Rule Civ. Proc. 8(a)(2).

23 *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949-50.

24 Allegations of a *pro se* complainant are held to less stringent standards than formal  
 25 pleadings drafted by lawyers. *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520, 92 S.Ct. 594, 596, 30  
 26 L.Ed.2d 652 (1972).

27 In the Complaint, Plaintiff Fredric Dixon seeks compensatory and punitive damages  
 28 together with injunctive and declaratory relief arising from an alleged failure to do followup  
 treatment after a June 2009 dental procedure, leaving his teeth subject to rotting and decay.  
 He alleges that a prison dentist removed his front crowns not realizing that cosmetic dental  
 treatment was not authorized for inmates. Plaintiff alleges that the defendants since have  
 refused, based upon the policy against cosmetic dental procedures, to authorize the followup  
 treatment required of restoring the enamel to his teeth, leaving them subject to decay.

29 Dixon filed suit in state court against the State of Nevada and NDOC as well as against,  
 30 in their official and individual capacities, NDOC Director Howard Skolnik, NDOC Medical

1 Director Robert Bannister, and a prison dentist identified fictitiously as "John Doe." The State  
 2 removed the action to this Court.

3 The Complaint fails to state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against the State and  
 4 NDOC as an arm of the State. The State and an arm of the State such as NDOC are not  
 5 "persons" subject to suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See *Will v. Michigan Dept. of State Police*,  
 6 491 U.S. 58, 71 & n.10, 109 S.Ct. 2304, 2312 n.10, 105 L.Ed.2d 45 (1989).<sup>1</sup>

7 While the allegations of the Complaint potentially might present a claim for injunctive  
 8 and declaratory relief against the defendant officials in their official capacity, the Complaint  
 9 does not state a viable federal claim for relief for monetary damages against any named  
 10 defendant.

11 At the outset, the Complaint fails to state a claim for monetary damages against the  
 12 defendant officials their official capacity. State officials sued in their official capacity for  
 13 monetary damages are not "persons" subject to suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See *Will, supra*.

14 Plaintiff further may not recover damages from Director Skolnik and Medical Director  
 15 Bannister in their individual capacity based solely upon their supervisory responsibility. There  
 16 is no *respondeat superior* liability under § 1983. An allegation of inadequate supervision is  
 17 insufficient to establish supervisory liability. A supervisor may be held liable in his individual  
 18 capacity only if he was personally involved in the constitutional deprivation or a sufficient  
 19 causal connection existed between his unlawful conduct and the constitutional violation.  
 20 See, e.g., *Jackson v. City of Bremerton*, 268 F.3d 646, 653 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001).

21 The Complaint fails to state a claim for monetary damages under the Eighth  
 22 Amendment against either these two supervisory officials or the John Doe prison dentist. In  
 23 order to state a claim for relief under the Eighth Amendment for deliberate indifference to  
 24 serious medical needs, plaintiff must present factual allegations tending to establish that the  
 25 defendant official knew of and disregarded an excessive risk to inmate health or safety.

---

27 <sup>1</sup>The State otherwise waived the state sovereign immunity recognized by the Eleventh Amendment  
 28 when it removed the action. See, e.g., *Lapides v. Board of Regents of University System of Georgia*, 535 U.S.  
 613, 122 S.Ct. 1640, 152 L.Ed.2d 806 (2002); *Embry v. King*, 361 F.3d 562 (9th Cir. 2004).

1 See, e.g., *Simmons v. Navajo County, Arizona*, 609 F.3d 1011, 1017-18 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2010). The  
 2 official both must be aware of the facts from which the inference of an excessive risk to inmate  
 3 health or safety could be drawn, and he also must draw the inference. *Id.* In other words,  
 4 a plaintiff must show that the official was “(a) *subjectively aware* of the serious medical need  
 5 and (b) failed adequately to respond.” *Id.*, (quoting prior authority, with emphasis in original).  
 6 Medical misdiagnosis, differences in medical opinion, medical malpractice, and negligence  
 7 do not amount to deliberate indifference. See, e.g., *McGuckin v. Smith*, 974 F.2d 1050, 1059  
 8 (9th Cir.1992), *rev'd on other grounds*, WMX Tech., Inc. v. Miller, 104 F.3d 1133 (9th  
 9 Cir.1997)(*en banc*); *Sanchez v. Vild*, 891 F.2d 240, 241-42 (9th Cir.1989).

10 As to Defendants Skolnik and Bannister, the Complaint contains no allegations of  
 11 actual specific fact supporting an inference that these supervisory officials were aware of what  
 12 procedures the prison dentist was going to perform in June 2009. Nor do the nonconclusory  
 13 allegations of the Complaint support an inference that these supervisory officials thereafter  
 14 have been subjectively aware of a serious medical need that requires treatment. Conclusory  
 15 allegations as to what these defendants “knew or should have known” fail to establish the  
 16 requisite subjective awareness.

17 As to the John Doe defendant dentist, the Complaint alleges acts of malpractice and  
 18 negligence. Plaintiff alleges that the dentist “knew or should have known” that he was not  
 19 supposed to perform the initial procedure and that he would not be able to perform the  
 20 followup procedure. Negligence and malpractice are not actionable under the Eighth  
 21 Amendment. *McGuckin, supra*. Plaintiff fails to allege facts from which it could be inferred  
 22 that the dentist was subjectively aware that there was an excessive risk to inmate health from  
 23 his actions.

24 The Complaint accordingly fails to state a federal claim upon which relief may be  
 25 granted as to the State and NDOC. The Complaint further fails to state a federal claim for  
 26 damages against the remaining Defendants Skolnik, Bannister, and John Doe, subject to  
 27 leave to amend.

28        ////

1 IT THEREFORE IS ORDERED that the following claims are DISMISSED for failure to  
2 state a claim upon which relief may be granted: (a) all claims against the State of Nevada and  
3 the Nevada Department of Corrections; and (b) all claims for monetary damages against  
4 Defendants Robert Bannister, Howard Skolnik, and John Doe. The Court will grant Plaintiff  
5 leave to amend the complaint within thirty (30) days of entry of this order as to the claims for  
6 monetary damages against Defendants Bannister, Skolnik and Doe in their individual capacity.

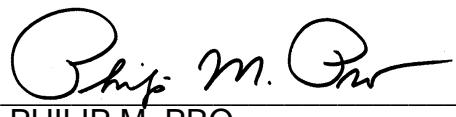
7 IT FURTHER IS ORDERED that, on any such amended complaint filed, plaintiff shall  
8 clearly title the amended complaint as an amended complaint by placing the word  
9 "AMENDED" immediately above "Civil Rights Complaint" on page 1 in the caption and shall  
10 place the docket number, 2:10-cv-01714-PMP-RJJ, above the word "AMENDED" in the space  
11 for "Case No." Under Local Rule LR 15-1 any amended complaint filed must be complete in  
12 itself without reference to prior filings. Thus, any allegations, parties, or requests for relief  
13 from prior papers that are not carried forward in the amended complaint no longer will be  
14 before the Court.

15 The Clerk shall provide Plaintiff with a copy of the Complaint together with two copies  
16 of a § 1983 complaint form and one copy of the instructions for same.

17 If an amended complaint is filed in response to this order, the Court will screen the  
18 amended pleading before ordering any further action in this case.

19 If Plaintiff does not timely mail an amended complaint to the Clerk for filing, the matter  
20 will proceed forward only on the claims for declaratory and injunctive relief.

21 DATED: January 5, 2011.

23   
24 \_\_\_\_\_  
25 PHILIP M. PRO  
26 United States District Judge  
27  
28